A CAMPAIGN ON OLD LINES.

PROPOSED BY A COTERIE OF DEMO-The Scheme to Run the Next Democratic

Campaign on the Old Combination of the South, New York, New Jersey and Consecticut—A Rip Van Winkle Idea, WASHINGTON, July 15.—The proposition, now gravely made by the coterie of "conservative Democrats" opposed to the renomination of Bryan for President, that the Democratic party

should before 1900 "raturn to its former alignment" in the electoral college—the solid South, New York, New Jersey, Connecticut and Indiana does not affright the sliverites It is too absurd a suggestion in mossback politics to make any difference in the calculations of the artent Bryan men, but is worth some consideration, perhaps, as showing the paucity f resources and the helplessness of those Democrats who still profess to think that they ean share off Bryanism by any such back-number method.

Prior to the Federal census of 1880 the division of the electoral vote was such that 48 votes added to the Democratic vote in the South constituted a total of 185, or exactly the number required to elect, the whole number of votes at that time being 300. The South furnished 137 votes, New York had 35, and New Jersey 10not quite enough; but Connecticut had ti, and the South and New York, Connecticut, and New Jersey in addition were sufficient, with 3 votes to space Such was the alignment of twenty years ago and usually Indiana was added to the combination, not because its votes were essential to success, but because Indiana was one of the two October States, choosing local officers a month in advance of the general election Sucress in Indiana meant encouragement to the Democrats, the other October State, Ohio, being pretty uniformly Republican. Such was the combination of States twenty years ago. which the anti-Bryan Democrats are hoping to revive this year and to woo Southern Demoerate to its support on condition of their abandonment of Bryan as a candidate.

The reasons why such a proposition is absurd on its face are these: There has been a new electeral apportionment since 1890, and under it the votes of the South, even if all given to a Lemooratic candidate, and with the addition of New York, New Jersey and Con-necticut, are no longer sufficient to win. There are now, and will be in 1900, 447 votes in the electoral college. Two hundred and twentyfour are necessary to elect a President. The Southern States gave Mr. Bryan 130 of his 17st votes, and if to this 130 be added the 36 of New York the 10 of New Jersey and the flot Conpecticut, the total would be 182 only, and even if the 15 of Indiana be tacked on in addition there would only be 107 votes where 224 are required. This condition of affairs requires no elaborate explanation, but it is necessary only to give as the evident reason of it that since the census of 1870, upon which the reactionary Democratic "alignment" for 1900 is besel the Northern States have increased more rapidly in population than the South Political conditions also have changed very

much in the South. The color line, which made it solid, has been done away with he constitutional amendments in many States, while in a number of those heretofore strongly Democratic a new element, the agrarian Populist party, has sprung up. A combination be-tween the moneyed States of the East, having the city of New York as the focus of their influence, with the Southern States is quite impossible, for it would start into activity again the Populist party everywhere, and the losses. from this defection would far offset any reasonable hopes of gains on the North Atlantic seaboard. Since the South ceased to be solid also, election laws, have been established for the protection of the former minority party in two important States, Maryland and West Virginia, and these States, which in 1856 were both found in the Republican column-Maryland by 32,000 and West Virginia by 11,000are no longer to be included politically with the South their business interests connecting them more with the North. Both have now Republican Governors and Republican State officers, both are represented in the United States Senate by two Republicans, and both were carried by the Republicans on the Congressional vote in 1898, the majority in Maryand being 6,000 and in West Virginia 3,500 Since the last successful alliance between the

Southern States and three in the Northeast seven additional States have been admitted into the Union in the Northwest and on the Pacific, States which gave Bryan 28 electoral votes in 1888 and which can be kept only in the Democratic column for him or for any other candidate by a continuance of the silverite fight. On other points of political economy-national expansion, the tariff, com-The suggestion that New Jersey, which has now a representative in the Cabiin Attorney-General Griggs, which has a Vice-President of the United States, a Republican Governor and two Republican Intel States Senators, which has become one of the most important manufacturing States in the Computation of the most important manufacturing States in the Computation of the most important manufacturing States in the Computation of of the most important manufacturing States in racy" in 1300, under the Gorman programme is not tenable for an instant among same ob servers, and the same is true, and to an equal extent, of Connecticut, which on a direct fight waged last year, with a "conservative" Dem-cerat on the ticket for Governor, was carried by the Republicans by 16,000.

Whatever local causes in the city of New York may operate to make the Empire State do b'fol, there is absolutely no encouragement for the conservative Democrats, as they (all themselves, in their quest for votes in New Jersey and Connection. And as to Indiana, that reased many years ago to be an October State. It is less important, indeed, than the State of Missouri, for Missouri has 17 electoral college, and moreover includes the important city of St. Louis, with large influence in the politics of the Northwest, whereas Indiana has no city of importance, and its politics is largely controlled by those of the two neighboring and dominant States. Onto and Illinois. No Democrat, whether a eliverite or a conservative, however sanguine, would cherish much hope of success n Indiana in 1900 by an evasion or withdrawal of the sliver declarations of the Chicago platform, for Indiana is about the only State of the middle West which has any serious tendency oward silver. It is a State of farms. Its portant than those of Ohio, its banking facilties are fewer, and Gen. Weaver, as the Populist candidate for President in 1892, polled more votes in Indiana than McKinley carried the State by against Bryan four years later. The leading conservative Democrats of diana, never formidable, have either died or initied the Republican party. Some have moved to New York. Any proposed return to the former political alliance with the States of the South and New York city and vicinity would work no peril to Republican prospects in the Hoosier State, but it would be disastrous to the Democrats in the only State in this group wherein they have any hopes of revers-ing in 1800 the result of three years ago.

Looking the whole field over, the auggested renewal of the former alliance of twenty years | rection of Dr. J. N. McCormack, Secretary of ago arems to be devoid of a solitary point of political expediency. There are obstacles to te attainment in every direction, but no advantages which can be discerned. It is a Rip | disperse any public gathering within the next Van Winkle proposition, pure and simple, and tecal's forebly the project of the lukewarm | prevent further spread of the smallpox epiemegrata of forty years ago to control the demic. The State law gives the Board of the Line of political parties in the United for the political parties in the State, as it was partied, that 27 electoral votes out of the the electoral college. It was an interest of the city have not been closed before on Sunday in the memory of the oldest inhabitants. The state law gives the Board of Health the power to caffore such rules and the power to caffore such and power to caffore State- ty dependence upon Pennsylvania, onney vania, the Keystone State, as it was State fleers one month in advance of retor be—historians are not agreed which
Febras Ivania Democratic in the electoral
and the electoral vote of that State determined the contest. Had it been cast other-

wise than it was, he would have fallen one oral vote short of the number required. For years afterward, long after Pennsylvania scome securely Republican and political conditions in it were changed entirely, there were to be found some back-number Democrats still asserting that Pennsylvania could be recovered to the party, as there are now Democrats to be found, though they are few in number, who want to go back to the solid South, New York, Connecticut and New Jersey.

THE JOINT RIGH COMMISSION. American Members to Fix a Date for the

Reassembling of That Body. WASHINGTON, July 15 .- John W. Foster, one of the members of the Canadian Joint High Commission, returned to Washington to-day and held a conference with Secretary Hay regarding the postponement of the reassembling of that body, which adjourned to meet at Ottawa on Aug. 2. A meeting of the American members will be held early next week, on the return of Senator Fairbanks, who has been in Alaska investigating the subject

been in Alaska investigating the subject of the boundary between that Territory and British America. This conference has been called by Secretary Hay to determine upon a line of action to be pursued by the American members on the boundary and other questions at issue between the two Governments, and to agree upon a data for the meeting of the joint commission early in the fall.

It was decided upon some time ago by the American members of the commission that the date of meeting of the joint commission should be postponed from Aug. 2, but no date having been agreed upon. Secretary Hay has not yet informed the British commission when it will be agreeable for the joint commission to reassemble. This date will be fixed upon at the conference to be held this week between Secretary Hay and the American members.

PROSPERITY IN THE WEST.

Crops Abundant at Good Prices and Money

Never So Plentiful. WASHINGTON, July 15 .- George E. Roberts, the Director of the Mint, who has returned from a tour of the middle West, reports a most prosperous condition of affairs in that section. The crops, he says, are abundant, and the only omplaint of farmers was inability to secure the labor necessary to handle them. As to the financial conditions there, the Director says money had never been so plentiful. This was pointedly illustrated by the fact that the Western banks, instead of borrowing funds from Chicago, were actually competing with the banks of that city in putting money out at interest. The usual conditions were therefore reversed, and Western money was going to the Fast.

Former Senator Wilson of Washington, who was among the callers at the White House to-day, when asked about the free silver sentiment in his State, said that nothing was heard of it now. The recople of Washington were enjoying great prosperity and were contented. Theorops were fine, prices were good, old debts were being hald off, and they were settling down to steady progress. As to the question of expansion. Mr. Wilson said there was no division in the State on party lines as to that, Republicans, Populists and Democrats supporting the military operations in the Philippines, He thought that sentiment was general on the Pacific const. banks, instead of borrowing funds from Chica-

Army Orders.

WASHINGTON, July 15 .- These army orders have been issued:

First Lieuts, Albert B. Donworth, Seventh Infantry, and Howard D. Perry, Seventeenth Infantry, ex-change regiments and the former ordered to San Major Willis Wittish, Twenth-first Infantry, from

Platraburg Barracks to San Francisco. Major William F. Tucker, Paymester, appointed

Chief Paymaster, Department of the Lakes.

Major George W. Fishback, Additional Paymaster,

Major Georgo W. Fishback, Additional Paymaster, from Boston to New York city.
Second Livitt, George W. Moses, Third Cavalry, from New York city to this city.
First Lieut, William S. Graves, Seventh Infantry, detailed as a member of the examining board at Denver, vice Capt George Halled Advocate, relieved.
These transfers have been made in the Second Artidery: First Lieut, John Conkin, Jr., from Light Battery A to Battery B. First Lieut, George Hakely, from Battery E. To Light Partery A. First Lieut, Arthur W. Chase, from Battery B. Forst Lieut, Arthur W. Chase, from Battery B. Gandered to New York city as Recorder and Disbursing Officer of the Board of Engineers, relieving Oans, William V. Judson, crefered to San Juan as Engineer Officer, bepartment of Porto Rico.
These officers reconstruly appointed to Join their respective recinents at the places indicated:
Twenty sixth Infantry, Flattsburg Barracks—First Lieuts, Frank M. Chapin, Frank E. Edwards, Henry G. Crockett and Second Lieut, Sanford E. Worthington.
Twenty-seventh Infantry, Camp Meade—Major

Twenty-seventh Infantry, Camp Meade—Major lyde D. V. Hunt, First Lieut, Edwin S. Hartshorn of Second Lieut, Richard H. Brewer, Ewenty-eighth Infantry, Camp Meade—Capt, Peter redembring, First Lieut, Edgar S. Starer, Second louts, Lewis M. Clark, H. Carl Young and Marion B. Matson. Thirtieth Infantry, Fort Sheridan-First Lieut, Frank D. Buckingham.

ank D. Buckingham.
Thirty-first Infantry, Fort Thomas—Capt. Charles
Silvers, Capt. Lucius Bennett and First Lieut.
djamin Stark, Jr., and Second Lieut. William H. hirty-second Infantiry, Fort Leavenworth First uts, Grant Gillespie and Charles A. Phillips and Lieuts, Grant Gillespie and Charles A. Phillips and Second Lieut, William H. Clopton. Thirty-fourth Infantry, Fort Logan—Capt, William E. Dame, Second Lieut, Robert C. Cerliss. Thirty-fifth Infantry, Vancouver Barracks—Capt, Samuel R. Langworthy and First Lieut, John L. Buches Samuel R. Langworthy and state of the Hughes.
Capt. Thomas W. Darrah. Thirty-fifth Infantry, from San Francisco to Vancouver Harracks.

Two New National Banks.

WASHINGTON, July 15. The First National

LOST IN THE GRAND CANYON. An Effort to Save an Omaha Capitalist Who

Was Swept Away. Synacuse, Neb. July 15 .- W. Frank Russell, a capitalist of this city, has been lost in the Grand Caffon of the Colorado near Ashfork Ariz. It is not believed that he is dead, but that he has managed to reach a rock or the clifflike side of the canon and is there awaiting rescue. His companions are

preparing to make an effort to save his life. It impossible for him to escape without assistance, even if he has not yet perished. Ellussell was prospecting with A. B. Gibson and Charles H. Gibson, representatives of a New York syndicate, and George D. Roberts. expert mining engineer: T. A. and George Heming and W. W. Bass, the guide. They were at the foot of Bright Angel trail and there the entire number made an effort to cross the

Colorado in a canvass boat. The craft capsized and all managed to reach the shore and escape but Russell, who was carried into the canon and beyond the sight of

ried into the casen and beyond the sight of his companions. He was clinging to the wreck of the best, and the guide believes he managed to escape into the precipicalities sides of the casen, where he is awaiting rescue. He can have nothing to eat but prickly pears, lizards and frogs until rescued.

To-day the party was to make an effort to go through the casen on a great raft, and equipped with ropes and a great horn to attract Russell's attention if he is still alive. Boats have been known to get through the place, but it is a most lazardous undertaking. The current is thirty miles an hour and filled with great rocks. The party is provided with ropes, grab books and other material for landing if the lost man is found.

The place of the attempt is ten miles from Ashfork, Ariz, and Russell's family here is being kent advised of the progress of the rescue party. The raft entered the casen anon, and cannot be heard from for at least a day, as the raft must travel 100 miles to pass through the casen.

SMALLPOX CLOSES CHURCHES,

No Public Religious Services to Be Held

in Frankfort, Ky., To-Day, FRANKFORT, Ky., July 15 .- The City and County Boards of Health, acting under the dithe State Board of Health, this afternoon ordered that the churches of the city of Frankfort be closed to-morrow, and that the police week. This action was taken in precaution to The State law gives the Board of demic.

GROWTH OF OUR WEALTH.

SPLENDID SHOWING FOR THE YEAR Experts Enermously in Excess of Imports Despite Conditions Which Were Adverse to Such a Result-The Increase

Was Chiefly in Manufactured Products. The nation's balance sheet for the year ending in June shows increases in the foreign trade that, all things considered, are marvellous. In spite of a war that disturbed the run of things, in spite of abundant crops in other countries, and a consequent decrease in the demand for foodstuffs, the total of the foreign trade of the country reached the enormous sum of \$1,924,520,813, which is \$67,000,-000 greater than in any previous year in the country's history, and the figures show the United States to be on the right side of the ledger by the enormous sum of \$530,366,037. We sold to other countries that much more of our product than we bought of theirs. At the same time we purchased from other countries

\$81,027,734 worth more of their products than we purchased in the preceding year.

The importance of the showing is here Whereas in other years the imports of the products of other countries have consisted largely of their manufactured preducts, in the year just past the imports have consisted largely of the raw material of other countries which we have taken into our factories, worked into the finished product and sold back to the countries from which we made the original

In 1808 70 per cent, of the exports of the United States consisted of agricultural and food products. Crops in other countries had been bad. The war was threatened and with it there seemed a possibility of a blockade of American ports that would hinder the exporting of breadstuffs and all other products. For that reason Europe made haste in her purchases of wheat, corn and the like. The storehouses were increased in size and they were filled to over flowing with American grain before the war. Our wheat for the year averaged 98.30 centsia bushel and our cotton 5.08 cents a pound. During the past year our wheat has averaged only 74.77 cents a bushel and our cotton 5.55 cents a pound, We exported this year 34,000,000 bushels less of corn than we did last year and our exports of agricultural products generally footed up \$80,000,000 less than in 1808. These figures emphasize the wonderful progress that has been made by the American manufacturers. In spite of the great reduction in the Value of agricultural products exported the total exports are within \$4,000;-000 of the total of 1898. That is, \$82,000,000 of the \$80,000,000 loss in agricultural exports was made up by the increase in the export of manufactured products. The American manufacturers, while paying higher wages than the manufacturers of any country on the face

ulacturers, while paying higher wages than the manufacturers of any country on the face of the globe, have been able to send their products abroad and sell them successfully in competition with the products of the lower paid workmen of the other countries.

A large part of the increased exports of manufactured products has of course been in iron and steel, the demand for which in all parts of the world has been unprecedented.

Of the imports of the year, about \$300,000,000 wors a limited free of duty and about \$400,000,000 worth were dutiable. There was an increase of \$8,717,328 in the value of the duty free imports and an increase of \$101,200,320 in the dutable imports. The duty free imports are made up largely of raw materials of the Old World sent to our manufacturers to make into finished products. The report of the Eureau of Statistics shows an increase of \$45,000,000 worth of raw material for the use of our exporting manufacturers in the last eleven months, and that gives some idea of the revolution in trade that is goods they seliom lose them, and that is goods they seliom lose them, and the increase in the exports of manufactured articles is certain to continue.

With America's tremendous excess of exports over imports and the consequent balance of trade the gold of other countries must necessarily travel our way. The figures of the gold exports and imports for the figure of the year also we produced \$50,000,000 worth of gold from our mines, and if you add the two together you will find that we have got \$110,000,000 more gold than we exported. In that time we have produced \$50,000,000 worth of gold from our mines, and if you add the two together you will find that we have and the present lepublican Administration took charge of the allors of the country.

See readers who like figures might study with profit the following table of exports and imports for the country.

	with brone the tone		Cyloria who
	imports for the past ten years:		Extent of
ij	FVacal		Exports
ij	Year, Esperie.	Imper :	over Imports.
9	1800 \$857,828,684	\$7 -9,310,400	\$69.518.275
	1891 884,450,810	844.010.100	39,564,614
4	1862 1,030,278,148	827,402,402	202,575,086
	1890. 847,008,104	806,400,922	18,787,728
	1894 802,140,892	654, 804, 622	237,145,050
	1895. 807,538,105	731, 160, 165	75,568,200
ľ	1896. 882,600,908	779,724,674	102,882,264
Я	1897. 1.050,243,550	344,730,412	290,263,144
4	1898. 1,281,482,780	616,049,654	015,432,076
	1800. 1.227,448,485	697,077,888	530,304,087

NEW RECRUITING STATION,

It Is at the Battery and Has Been in Operation Since Priday.

A new recruiting station for the United State Army has been opened at the Battery. To re-lieve the officers at Governors Island and make it easier for would-be recruits to make their applications, Capt. Benjamin K. Roberts. of the Fifth Artillery, commanding the post at Fort Columbus, detailed Corporal Beims of the Fifth Artillery to duty at the Governors Island Barge Office, next to the Staten Island ferry house, to give information to and make a preliminary oral examination of applicants for enlistment. At the same time he sent soldiers to guard the entrance to the Governors Island boat landing to refer all desiring to enlist to Corporal Helm's before permitting

ernors Island boat landing to refer all desiring to enlist to Corporal Helm's before pormitting them to cross to the island. The Battery office was established on Friday, and bosters were put up on the walls and fence promulgating the call for volunteers.

Although no notice was given in the newstapers, two men called on Friday and satisfied the Corporal that they were worthy of being examined by the surgeons and the recruiting officer, who is Lieut.-Col. D. W. Kilburn of the Third Infantry, on the island. The Corporal judges of the apparent fitness of the applicants, questions them about themselves and their occupation and endeavors to learn their references. Four more men were sent over by him to Lieut.-Col. Kilburn yesterday. Altgather eleven men sought to enlist, but five were turned away because of their youth. None is eligible under the age of 21 crover that of 35. All but one of those who called were residents of New York. One came from Philadelphia. Two were engineers. The others were laboring men. Most of them desired expressly to go to the Philippines.

The recruits are wanted for the Twenty-seventh United States Volunteer Regiment of Infantry, which is to be organized at Camp Meado, Middletown, Fa. The regiment of Infantry, which is to be organized at Camp Meado, Middletown, Fa. The regiment is for Philippine service. The term of the men enlisting expires on June 30, 1191. Accepted men are kept at Governors Island, and sent in squads of ten to Camp Meade. All who are sent over to see Lieut.-Col. Kilburn go on the heat leaving the Harge Office landing at 2:15 P. M. Those not accepted are passed back to the Battery on a later afternoon boat.

"Zimmy's" Meet at Asbury Park.

ASBURY PARK, July 15 .- The first electric light race meeting at Asbury Park, which took place to-night, was not a flattering success, so far a attendance goes, but the racing was good. To avoid loading, Manager Zimmer-man nut in passmakers. This innovation was appreciated. Following is a summary of the

appreciated. Following is a summary of the events:

One Mile Amateur, Open.—Won by Harvey I., Wilson, Asbury Fark, Lewis Bonnet, Asbury Fark, second. Joe Harrison, Asbury Park, third. Time, 2 minutes 50.2 (a seconds.

One-Mile Open. Professional, Run in Heats—Won by J. T. Fisher, Chicago, Bob Walthour, Atlant, second. W. K. Becker, Minneapells, third. Time, 2 minutes 10.5 seconds.

Two Mile Amateur Handleap—Won by G. W. Creok, Brooklyn, 120 yards, Lawis Bennett, Asbury Park, 120 yards, second. Harry Rushlon, Asbury Park, 120 yards, strind. Time, 2 minutes 44 1 seconds.

One-Mile Professional Handleap in Two Heat—Won by Carroll Jark, Heading, 100 yards, 100 Walthour, 20 yards, second J. L. Fisher, 20 yards, third. Time, 2 minutes 5 1-5 seconds.

Needed a Watch.

A man walked into a pawnbrokers' sales shop, at 40 West Thirtieth street, yesterday afternoon, and asked to see some watches. He looked at several on a tray and selected one, pecketed it and ran off toward broadway. Indicement William H. Dieble aught him after a chase down Broadway. The presoner said he was Fred Major of the Mills Hotel.

Bear The Sun in Mind When again yes; have something first class in "Horses and Carriages" for sale or exchange. You can reach SCN readers through no other faily publication.—4de. OFFICERS OF VOLUNTEERS.

More Appointments of Captains and Lieutenants in the New Regiments.

WASHINGTON, July 15 .- The following ap-To be Captains-Adam C. Carson, formerly Captain Fourth U. S. V. I.: Henry A. Peed, formerly Captain Fourth Missouri: William J.

To be First Lieutenants-Charles W. Barber,

White formerly Cantain Second Ohio.

formerly Captain Fourth New Jersey; Freder-ick J. Barrows, formerly Captain Fifteenth Minnesota; Cyrus Gray Bossieux, formerly Captain Virginia Volunteer Infantry; John M. Dunn, formerly First Lieutenant First Dela-ware: Bichard Drum Laird, formerly First Lieutenant Tenth Pennsylvania; Daniel J. Moynihan, formerly Second Lieutenant Second Massachusetts; Frederick B. Neilson, formerly of Philadelphia City Troop: William J. Sageil, Jr., formerly Captain and Assistant Adjutant General of Volunteers; Edward Hill, formerly Captain First North Carolina; Edward R. Tompkins, formerly Sergeant-Major Second South Carolina; Charles O. Thomas, Jr., formerly Captain Tenth U. S. V. I.; George P. Whitsett, formerly Captain Fifth Missouri.

To be Second Lieutenants—Samuel A. Archibald, formerly Sergeant Fourth Virginia; George W. Cochmower, formerly private First Illinois; John Alden Degun, formerly Corporal Seventh Infantry: Clark R. Elliott, formerly Second Lieutenant Fifteenth Minnesota; Boy L., Fornald, formerly of Company C. Seventh Moynihan, formerly Second Lieutenant Second Seventh Infantry; Clark R. Elliott, formerly Second Lieutenant Filteenth Minnesota; Roy L. Fernald, formerly of Company C. Seventh Infantry; Albert U. Faulkner, formerly private Troop C, New York Cavalry; Francis Wharton Griffin, formerly First Lieutenant Third U. S. V. I.; Carl Hard, formerly Corporal Troop I, Second U. S. V. Cavalry; Robert S. Knox, formerly Second Lieutenant Virginia Volunteer Infantry; Louis St. Clair Muntord, formerly Second Lieutenant Virginia Volunteer Infantry; Frederick Harvey Flummer, formerly Second Lieutenant Fourth Virginia Volunteer Infantry; Max Wagner, formerly Second Lieutenant Fourth United States Volunteer Signal Corps; John N. Wright, formerly First Lieutenant and Adjutant Iosth Indiana; William P. Eulass, formerly of Company A, First Ohio; Thomas S. Morman, Jr., formerly First Lieutenant Second South Carolian; James A, Simpson, formerly First Lieutenant Fourth Carolian; James A, Simpson, formerly First Lieutenant Fourth Kentucky.

FIRST NEBRASKA'S WELCOME.

Some Objection to Expansion Talk in Preparing for Their Home Coming.

LINCOLN, Neb., July 15 .- Enthusiastic preparations continue for the reception of the First Nebraska Volunteers on their return home. The Regiment will reach San Francisco on July 28. There has been considerable critieism to-day of the character of the speeches at the mass meeting held last night to talk over the reception. There were three speeches on the programme, Gen. Manderson, Gen. Vifquain and G. M. Lambertson being the talkers. besides C. O. Whedon, the Chairman of the besides C. O. Whedon, the Chairman of the local committee, who outlined the general plan, and Mayor Winnett, who, as the Chief Executive of the city, jiedged the citizens to a hearty cooperation. The speeches of Lambertson and tion, Manderson took on a decided political tinge, and both took occasion to defend expansion and holding of the Philippines and the policy of the Administration, and to condemn opposition to this toiley.

policy.

Puring Gen. Manderson's speech there was a decided expression of displeasure, his set being heard once or twice. Gen. Viduain in his talk administered a rebuke to the injection of partisan politics into such a meeting and took issue with the declarations of Manderson and Variations.

with the declarations of Manderson and Lambertson. J. N. Col. N. Neb., July 15.—An invitation was sent to President McKinley to-day, asking him to stop off on his Western tour and help Nebraska extend its welcome to the "Fighting First" from Manifa on its return in September. Assistant Secretary of War Mcklejohn will also be one of the speakers, as well as Senator Thurston and Senator Hayward.

The fact that Col. Bryan has not been invited to speak has caused indignation among

ed to speak has caused indignation among Democrats and Populists, and their press the Democrats and Popullets, and their press is attacking the arrangements made by a committee of citizens, averring that it is a scheme on the part of the Republicans to turn. If into an expansion meeting and as a formal opening of the State campaign. Gov. Poynter is the only fisionist on the programme of speakers, and the newspapers charge that the committee was afraid to invite Bryan for fear he would take the meeting away from the managers. A big row is being stirred up over the matter.

ENLISTMENTS OF FOLUNTEERS.

WASHINGTON, July 15 .- The following state-

ment showing the number of recruits secured vesterday for the volunteer regiments was made public to-day at the War Department;

made public to-day at the War Is

Regiment:

Twenty-eight Infantry

Twenty-eight Infantry

Twenty-eight Infantry

Twenty-eight Infantry

Therety are Infantry

Thirty-eight Infantry

Thirty-third Infantry

Thirty-third Infantry

Thirty-third Infantry

Thirty-flow th Infantry

FOLUNTEERS TO SAIL FROM MINILA.

WASHINGTON, July 15 .- The War Department received the following cablegram this morning: " MANUA, July 15. "Twenty inches of rain in July, attended by

typhoons, made landing of transports impossi-ble at Negros. Impossible to unload Sixth Infantry until last day or two. Californias now londing. Colorados leave to-morrow on War-ren. Idahos, North Daketas and Wyomings next week as soon as transports can be coale The refrigerator ship Glacier, from New York arrived at Manila to-day with a large supply o

Troops Sail from San Francisco for Manila WASHINGTON, July 15.-The following despatch from San Francisco, announcing the County poof the City of Para, was received at

the War Department to-day:
"Transport City of Para sailed yesterday evening with Major Augur and two troops Fourth Cavalry, four officers, 179 men; head-quarters, band and four companies. Twenty-fourth Infantry, 14 officers, 542 men; Com-pany B, engineers, three efficers, Lie men; 180; rounds enlibre 30 amountion per man. With troups six Assistant Surgeons, ten noting As-sistant Surgeons, nineteen men Hospital Corps, one officer and twenty-one men Signal Corps, sixty-six assigned men Twenty-fourth, and seven Twenty-fift Infantry. Passengers, Gen, Schwan and aide; Cola, Carpenter, Eigh-teenth, and Bishee, Thirteenth; Major Lee, Ninth; Capt. Batchelor, Twenty-fourth In-fantry.

Shafien, Major-General, " Fourth Cavalry, four officers, 179 men; head-

257 Recruits for the Thirty-first Volunteers. LEXINGTON, Ky., July 15 .- The Thirty-first Regiment, being recruited at Fort Thomas for

Old Louisville Legion to Reorganize. LOUISVILLE, Ky., July 15 .- The old Louisville

Legion, which served in Porto Rico as the First Kentucky Regiment Volunteers during the recent war between this country and Spain, is being reorganized. The First Kentucky was mustered out of the volunteer service last January, and since then Louisville has been without any military organization whatever. Its comand since the Louisvine has been without any military organization whitever. Its com-mundant was Col. John D. Castleman, father of Alice Castleman, who attracted attention in New York society two winters ago. Six of the nine companies to form the new regiment have already been organized.

Young Highway Robber Caught.

Mrs. Rosie Grefe of 235 East 123d street was wheeling her baby carriage into a Third avenue tea store last night when a boy on the sidewalk grabbed her pocketbook, which was sidewalk granded her pockethook, which was lying in the carriage beside the baby. Mrs Grefe raised a cry and Foliceman Kass pur-aued the boy and caught him. The boy said he was William Eisenschmidt, 16 years old, of 414 East 119th street. He was locked up in 126th street station on a charge of the East 126th st. highway robbery.

Lindsay to Speak to the National Bar Association.

Louisvilla, Kr., July 15 -Senator William Lindsay of Kentucky has accepted an invitation to deliver the principal address at the National Bur Association meeting at Buffalo. N. on Aug. 24. Senatur Lindsay is one of the State's for-most orators. He has not yet chosen the topic upon which he will speak.

Lady Salisbury Recovering. Special Cable Despatch to THE SUR. LONDON, July 15 .- Lady Salisbury passed a good night, and is progressing favorably toward

STREET CAR BARNS SOLD. METROPOLITAN'S BIG PURCHASE OF REAL ESTATE.

the Railway Company Buys the Land at Thirty-third Street and at Eighty-sixth Street on Which the Fourth Avenue

Line's Large Depot Buildings Now Stand. A real estate transaction of great proporions was closed vesterday when the Metropolitan Street Railway Company became he owner of the land on which its car barns at Fourth avenue and Thirty-third afreet and at Madison avenue and Eighty-sixth street are situated. The Fourth avenue stables occupy the entire block bounded by Fourth and Lexington avenues, Thirtysecond and Thirty-third atreets, excepting the parcel 48.4 by 40.5 at the northwest corner of Lexington avenue and Thirty-second street, on which there are three small houses. The stable plot is 197.6x425x148.1x48.4x49.5x 376.8. The Madison avenue stables occupy the plot 204.4x220 on the west side of Madison avenue, extending from Eighty-fifth to Eighty-sixth street.

The Fourth and Madison avenue car line was

owned by the New York and Harlem Railroad Company until it became a part of the Metropolitan Traction system. The lease of the Harlem Railroad to the New York Central did not include the Fourth and Madison avenue are line, which the Harlem Company con-tinued to maintain. Since the absorption of the car line by the Metropolitan Company and the substitution of electricity for horse, it has been expected that both stables would be re-placed with buildings of a more desirable character—apartment houses, with stores, per-hars.

character—apartment houses, with stores, perhace.

When the Metropolitan Company added the Fourth and Madison avenue line to its system it took a lease of the two stable properties, but it was not thought the company would care to retain the stables after the use of horses on the line had been amendeded. At the same time it was known that the company obtained with the lease of the Madison avenue stables an option to nurchase. This option expired on July 1 has and since then, and even before, numerous brokers have sought to interest investors in this property.

Just what the Metropolitan Traction Company intends doing with these two properties does not yet appear. Recent investors in the vicinity of the Madison avenue purcei and old owners in the vicinity of the Fourth avenue parcel will be cruelly disappointed if the Manhattan Company, continues to occury the old stables with its cars. But this seems highly

owners in the vicinity of the Fourth avenue parcel will be cruelly disappointed if the Manhattan Company continues to occupy the old stables with its cars. But this seems highly improbable. Both plots are altogether too valuable to be so used.

It would seem as though the Metropolitan Company were doing some real estate speculating on its own account. With the removal of the stables both plets will materially advance in value, and, as ownerfor the properties, the Metropolitan Company has the matter in its own bands. Until the Metropolitan Company shall make its intentions known, brokers will continue to keep their eyes on both properties.

It is hardly to be expected that the Metropolitan Traction Company will lisself improve these properties and embark in the apartment house business, a line of development to which both plots arem best fitted. That the company will place both parcels in the market at prices maranteeing to itself good profits seems to be the most likely view of the matter. The purchase prices for vesterday's transactions are not made public.

THE 200,000 SPANIARDS IN CUBA. Retain Their Spanish Citizenship. Special Cable Desputch to THE BUS.

HAVANA, July 15. Senor Segrario, the Spanish Consul-General, held a conference to-day with Señor Dospaigne, Assistant Secretary of State, concerning the registration of those Spaniards in Cuba who desife to retain their Spanish citizenship. It was decided to open registries on Monday all over the island. The registration will be made in the town hails. Thirty thousand of the blanks to be used for declarations have already been distributed, and it is the general opinion that not more estimated that there are 200,000 Spaniards in them will become Cuban citizens and particlnot be held until after next April, a year from the time of the ratification of the treaty of Paris. 388 Men Accepted on Friday and 1.512 As most of the Spaniards are in favor of annexthe uncompromising Cubans when this situa-

The Academy of Science will meet to-morrow to protest against the order permitting physicians who use interpreters in their examina-tions to be admitted to practice here.

About sixty Cuban soldiers went to the palace to-day to protest to Gen, Brooke against the failure to make payments to-day. These men said that 300 Cuban soldiers were in a starving condition at the Municipal Depot for Mendicants, where only one scanty meal is given daily. They said that at least means of transportation should be given to them so that ther might return to their homes. Some of them declared that Gen. Gemez hadabandoned them. Gen. Rodriguez, Gomez's Chief of Staff, also called at the rainer to-day to arge the paywhich will no bably be orouged on July 20. names to ask that purments to disabled Cuban the city, as the men there are numble to come to Havana.

RIOT AT CHERROTRG. Marine Infantry and Police Clashed and Many Arrests Were Made.

Special Cable Desputch to THE SIR. PARIS. July 15 -After the display of fireworks at Cherbourg last evening a disturbance arose, in the course of which the marine infantry destroyed the decorations and handed the redice very roughly.

Numerous arrests were made. Early this norning the rioters besieged the police station demanding the release of their comrades. The rioters tried to provoke the soldiers by insulting cries, but the military were unmayed. by the shouts of the mob.

AR IN THE SPANISH CHAMPER.

Second close formers to find the country of the count

trade in this class of meat. The measure, they say, merely pleases the Agrarians.

Don't Be Asleep!

Think of it! The suit of clothes usually sold for \$30, and which we never made for less than \$15, made to your order until Sept. 10 for \$12.00.



STOCK includes the newest novelties shown this season, amongst S which are the new Bradford Cleek and Stripe. Wite and narrow ribbed Serges in all colors. Hot weather Heather Fabrics and

Suit to Order for \$12.00 at the 60-Day Sale. July 10 to Sept. 10-No longer.

Cohen & Co., TAILORS, Nassau & Ann Sis., N. Y.

(Entire Building.)

JACKASS NAPIGATION.

Family's Damaged Prestige.

EAST MOBICHES, L. I., July 14.—The honor of the great tribe of South Side Raynors has been retrieved. Clark and Wallace sunk it low into the depths last week when they were scared by the submarine appearance of a cook stave larly terrible sort of sca serpent. But Austin the whole Raynor tribe, has made the came respected once again. Cap Austin is years old. During the civil war he was the mate of a Federal transport. pilot's license for this district and has fre-quently piloted steam craft. Just at present he is running a twenty-foet carboat from the shore to the beach, across the bay.

It was thick Tuesday and the surf was ugly. But for some reason folks wanted to go over to Will Robinson's. On days otherwise dull it is always worth while to get into earshot of Will. Summer, boarders who don't know him, and who are deceived by the meek and doubting answers he returns to simple questions, are constantly wandering into the full blast of his sarcasm, to retire withered and forlorn. Of such, for instance, was the patronizing

young man who led six young women up to the side door of Will's place not long ago and said:
"Will, I've often heard you speak of using a becoder in winter. Now, will you please the way what a scooter is?"
All rejoied his chin in his hands and re-

as other in whiter. Now, while you please the substantially the same practice prevails with a scotter is?

All rubled his chin in his hands and regarded the expectant faces of the young women and the broad showman-like while on the face of the young man for a minute and drawled, still rubling his chin.

Well, I tell yet, it's a boat that looks kinder like a horse, tail-to, going, west. His voice rose louder and the words came faster, as he continued. And I's got all lean tend to bouring out whiskey without answering food questions this time o day.

At any rate, Tuesday there was a greaterwed of women look who wanted Skipper Ray, nor to take them over the bay. The skipper eyed the four, and said he kind of guessed they do better hurry up, and he wouldn't guested that they would get back much if any time tefore midnight. The forgrow thicker and thicker. Scanias from all around became that they would get back much if any time tefore midnight. The forgrow thicker and thicker. Scanias from all around became strangely distinct, as they will, sometimes, in a four. The thicker it grew the surer the Captain was that he could make Will holm.

They find barrely showed off before they lost sight of the rest of the folks and the shore. The Captain attered, smiling and, contenied.

nt of the rest of the foke and the shore, a Cartain steered, smiling and contented, the mist. In a minute or two there came The contentment of Can Austin e gammed to merease. He shired his helm a little and smilet on. The brease was very light, and the blundness of the fog made the un venent of the boat seem slower. The city folks on board became convinced that for once Can Austin har lost his bearings and fidnit know where he was going. They made up their minds that his samining conflicience was the hypocritical closk of builled seamanship. They steatishly made bets that the skipper would own up to his confusion in a half hour or an hour. Every little while came that trumset sound out of the fog.

"That dankey is laughing at you, Can Austin." one of them ventured to say after a while

want for them long.
"I'm glad that neckass is on shore," he said grimty, "and not aboard, here. There's such a thing as being overloaded. He's better off

where he is."

The passengers nudgel each other in delight. He's getting cross," they whispered. "He's going to give in."

The packass brayed again louder than ever, and the skipper skifted his helm a hairs breadth. Out of the gray blanket loomed up the beach wharf; the cathod scraped into positive cand the Camanite his sheet run out. sition, and the Captain let his sheet run out with a rattle. His mareness were too much astonished to get out of the bast. They nemered him with questions. They in sinuated that he had a lot of buoys set across the bay; that he had made secret use of a compass, and marvelled at his ancient durlicity. The Captain answered never a word, exceed as he fused around, making things shuchage, he muttered every little white:

"He a gettin' cross. He goin ter give in, the! They followed him up the sand dune to Will Hobinson's.

"Her, Austin," said Will, "how'd you come over?"

over;" said the ancient one, "that jackess of yours "I bear any lighthouse or bell husy on the coast. That voice o' his shined through the foir like a learle light. I couldn't have missed the dock if I'd a tried."

AMERICAN OPAL MINES. Veins Said to Be Exhausted in This Coun-

try and in Mexico. DENNER, July 14.- The opal mines in Mexico and in the United States have been about x-hausted, no epais of much value being f und, At one time large name were mucle them. The raisest mines are at Oaxaea, but

JEWELRY BURIED WITH THE DEAD. Skipper Austin B. Raynor Redeems the It Consists Chiefly of Rings and Seldom Includes Articles of Great Value.

As a rule not much jewelry of value is buried with the dead. In the case of women, the jewelry buried with them is likely to be coned to a plain gold ring, which in the case of a wife would be her welding ring. It might easily happen that this would be the only ring worn at the time of death; other rings having been taken from the fingers because the wearing of them might have been a source of discomfort to the wearer. On the other hand, to might happen that the rings could not be easily removed. In such a case the rings would be left on the fingers and buried with the body.

The wedding ring is not always buried. Sometimes the hasband desires to keep it; in some instances, if there are children in the family, it is given to the oldest grown-up daughter. Other rings buried with the dead would be mest commonly some hain bands valued as a gift or a keersake or for some dear association. Somethness a diamond ring might be buried for a similar reason, because with the diamond turned inward, showing only a plain band unon the fluer as the handlar acress the body in the casket.

But while such is the prevailing practice, with constantly increasing observance, it is not invariably followed. There have been cases in which the bodies of women have been cases in which the bodies of women have been cases in which the bodies of women have been harried with earrings, and all the rings commonly worn in life, including perhaps valuable diamonds, relatives permitting nothing to be taken away. Such cases are unusual and are becoming rarer.

Substantially the same practice prevails with regard to the curving of jewelry with the badies of men. Watches and chains of value have been buried with the dead, but not often. Costly lowelry has been thus buried, but this is sendom shore; commonly such lowery as may be buried as simple and comparatively mexhensive. There might be left upon the finger some ring that has been specially dear to the dead, and that he had wished to keep always. The wedding ring is not always buried.

of watermelons! Why, they are not in it with the Italians," said a contractor who is doing a large amount of work in the borough of the Bronx. "Every chance one of my Italians gets he is off for a slice of watermelon, and at noon they always make a rush for an Italian greeery where they keep watermelons on les and sell them in one and two centalices. Just go over

The reporter did. The grocery was not far from Jerome Park, and under an old awning outside the store were several tables, on which were large cakes of ice. The ice was covered outside the store were several tables, on which were infrar cakes of ice. The ice was covered with pieces of oid newspaper, and on this were pieces ince so melon. The pieces were of various sires and ranged in price from a cent to a nickel. At noon there was a rush of men from the new grades, quarries and street openings. Every man bought a piece of watermelon. The nir was full of living green rinds, and the rush kept in until all were satisfied. All did not content themselves with shees. Four men would combine and buy a whole melon, cut it into four sections with a big knife and dive into it up to their eyes, the cavy of their less wealthy companions.

When the rush was over the reporter skated over the rush was over the reporter skated over the rush was over the keeper how many melons he sold a day. He said 100. All though the Italian colony in the Breaxthe stores are leaded up with melons.

said 100; All through the Italian colony in the Broax the Stores are bouled up with melons, and no Southern darky can get away with one quicker or with more evidences of delight than an Italian workman. They eat them norming, mean and night, and on pay nights bring home a section for the wife and children.

An Incident of Feeding Time in the Big

Pool at the Aquarium. Around the edge of the platform at one end the barbor seals' pool at the Aquarium there is a low railing to keep the seals in; between that railing and the center railing that extends all around the post there is a space a foot or platform, the food being tossed to them in the water or handed to them as they open their months for it on the platform, where they come

water or handed to them as they one their mouths for it on the platform, where they come to get it.

The scalar lood is brought from the Aquarium's food from to the pool in a tin bucket; the man who feeds them lifts this bucket from the floor and sets it over into the space between the outer and the inner rating, around the end of the platform, preparatory to stepping up and over upon the platform himself. The scalar know when meal time comes as well as anybody, and when that bucket is set over between the ratings, if they are feeling well, as Zenerally they are they came claimbering up the incline, and clear of it upon the platform, the rating devector to the backet, they if he glad to reach overints it if they could, but the railing is too high for thom. Then maybe they turn and slide down the incline and dash around the pool, and un the meline again with a rush. By that time the local is ready.

But often Nellic, the older and bigger of the harber scala, doesn't slide back into the water. She draws away from the railing a little, and with head midded, waits on the platform, and when the man staps over upon it she gravely throws up a flaper to him to shake hands.



TARRANT & CO., Chemists, New York.